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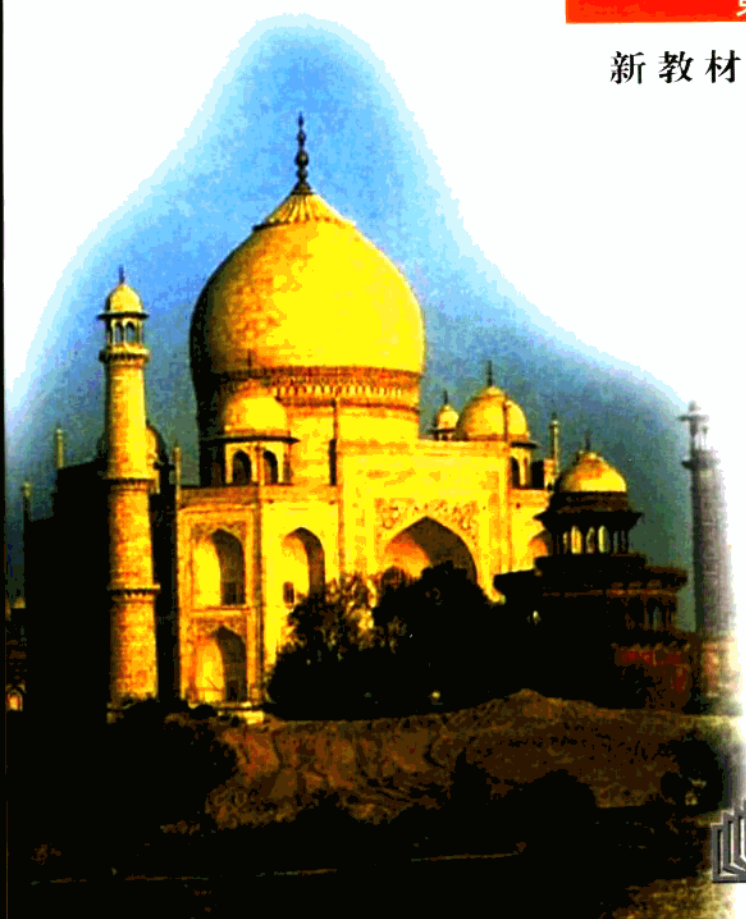
新教材导学

（高中二年级·下学期用）

英语

第二册（下）

新教材研究室 编著



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前 言

《新教材导学》丛书是配套 2000 年秋季开始正式使用的人教版最新初、高中教材而编写的辅导与练习丛书。本丛书较好地体现了最新大纲的精神,而且与最新教材的内容和进度同步,既重视了基础知识和基本技能的落实,又照顾到了优等生拓宽拔高的特殊需要。整套丛书的编写强调了科学性和实用性的统一,旨在帮助学生掌握系统的基础知识,训练有效的学习方法,培养思维能力、应用能力和创新能力,全面提高学生的综合素质。

本书《英语·新教材导学》(第二册·下)主要分为“知识精讲”和“能力训练”两大部分。

一、“知识精讲”主要有三个栏目:

【重点难点】 对每单元所出现的词汇和句型中的重点难点进行简明扼要的讲解。

【语法点评】 对每单元的重点语法进行归纳、分析。

【巧学妙思】 在高一册系统地讲解了阅读技巧和写作技巧的基础上,高二册将分项讲解完形填空、单项选择、短文改错、交际用语、听力理解、补全对话等题型的解题技巧,以期帮助学生在毕业会考前掌握好基本题型的解题技巧。另外还介绍了一些巧学英语词语的方法。

二、“能力训练”主要有三个栏目:

【双基过关】 是紧扣单元内容的配套练习题,从“听说能力”、“思维能力”、“读写能力”三个方面进行练习,以达到熟练掌握本单元所学内容的目的。每单元都结合教材编排一篇短小的口头作文和一篇规范的书面作文,同时提供必要的句型或习语,帮助学生提高口、笔头表达能力。本书从最新的报刊杂志上改编了一些材料作为阅读文章,兼顾知识性和趣味性,极富时代感。听说读写能力的全面训练将使更快地提高运用语言的实际操作能力。

【必会习语】 是每个单元所需掌握和背记的词组及句型,供学生重点掌握应会的知识。

【拔高挑战】 利用往届高考题对每单元中与高考内容相关的知识做简明解析,使学生登高望远,及早了解未来。

期中和期末综合检测试题都标有分值,便于学生进行考前自测和热身。

书后集中附有训练题和检测试题的参考答案,便于练习后及时反馈;也可将答案预先统一撕掉,以供老师们在课堂上统一讲用。

参加本书编写工作的全部都是亲自教过这套新教材(实验本)而且教学成绩优秀的教师,他们把教学这套新教材中的丰富经验融入了本书的编写工作中,更增加了本书的实用性和科学性。

我们真诚地希望本丛书能成为广大新教材学习者的良师益友,同时也恳请广大师生批评指正。

编 者

2002年7月

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Unit 13 Albert Einstein

知识精讲



【重点难点】

1. That fits the puzzle. 那可以填进字谜了。

[P1/B7]

puzzle *n.* 意为“谜”，指填字游戏；同时 **puzzle** 用作单数时，还表示一种困惑的状态。如：

Jig-saw puzzles are popular with the young people. 拼图游戏深受年轻人喜欢。

It's a puzzle to us why he left his home. 我们搞不懂他为什么要离家出走。

puzzle *vt.*

puzzle *vi.* + **about/over** 使伤脑筋，使困惑。

如：

It puzzled me a lot how to solve the problem. 如何解决这个问题让我大伤脑筋。

I've been puzzling over the problem for a long time, but I haven't found the solution yet. 我已经苦苦思索这个问题很久，但还没找到解决办法。

2. All through his life Einstein was content to spend most of his time alone... 爱因斯坦在他的一生中很乐意单独支配他的大部分时间…… [P2/T13]

content *adj.* 意为“满意的，满足的，乐意的”，用在 **be content with** 表示“对……感到满意，满足”，**be content to do sth.** “乐意/愿意做某事”。如：

The workers aren't content with the present wage. 工人们不满意现在的工资。

Are you content with the result of the competition? 你对比赛的结果感到满意吗？

I'll be well content to do anything for you. 我很乐意为你做任何事。

content *n.* 意为“内容，容纳的东西，容量”

如：

Can you tell me the content of her letter? 你能告诉我她信的内容吗？

He pulled her bag and the contents fell out. 他拽她的书包，包里的东西掉出来了。

I don't know the content of the tube. 我不知道试管的容量。

3. ...he began the research and studies which led to his new discoveries in physics. ... 他开始了研究，这些研究使他在物理学领域有了新的发现 [P2/B13]

lead to 意为“通向、导致、使得”。如：

There's only one path through the forest leading to the castle. 穿过树林只有一条小路通向城堡。

His hard work led him to success. 他的勤奋使他取得成功。

It's his carelessness that led to the accident. 是他的粗心导致了这次事故。

4. But Einstein was able to prove that light coming from the stars was bent as it passed the sun. 但是爱因斯坦成功地证明了从恒星上传来的光线在经过太阳时被弯曲了。 [P4/T5]

prove *v.* 意为“证明，证实”，用于结构：**prove sth./prove to be; /prove sth. to be/prove + adj./prove + that clause**。如：

We must prove his identity. 我们必须证实他的身份。

Galileo's theory proved (to be) correct. 伽利略的理论证明是正确的。

She proved (herself) to be an able guide. 她证明了

自己是个能干的导游。

Can you prove that he's the thief? 你能证明他就是那个小偷吗?

proof *n.* 意为“证据、证明”。如:

Have you got any proof that you weren't on the spot when the murder took place? 你有凶案发生时不在现场的证据吗?

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. (谚)布丁好坏,吃了便知;空谈不如实践。

5. He worked out just how much the light would be bent; he could also work out how far the stars would appear to have moved. 他计算出了光线被弯曲的程度,他还能计算出恒星看上去移动了多远。 [P4/T17]

work out 意为“解出、算出”。如:

Who can work out the code? 谁能破译这个密码?

Can you help work out this physics problem? 你能帮忙解出这道物理题吗?

6. But Einstein stuck to his opinion and went on with the research. 但爱因斯坦坚持自己的意见,并继续研究。 [P4/T12]

stick to 意为“坚持”,用于结构 **stick to sth./doing sth.** 中。如:

Just make a decision and stick to it. 只需做出决定,然后坚持下去。

The reporters should stick to investigating the fact. 记者应该坚持调查事实真相。

7. From that time on Einstein was gently respected as the leading scientist of the century. 从那时起爱因斯坦就被尊称为本世纪最杰出的科学家了。 [P4/T14]

respect *vt.* 用于结构 **respect sb. for sth.** 或 **respect sb. as...** 中。意为“因为……而尊敬某人”、“把某人当作……而敬重”。如:

The king was respected by the people for his wisdom. 国王因为他的智慧而受到人民的尊敬。

We promise we'll respect your privacy. 我们保证一定尊重你的隐私权。

The people respect him as a great leader. 人民尊他为伟大的领袖。

respect *n.* “重视、尊重;方面;请安,问候(用复数形式)”。如:

We must have respect for the rules. 我们一定要重视规则。

I can't agree with you in this respect. 在这方面我不能同意你的观点。

Please send my respects to your mother. 请向你母亲问好。

8. He had taken Swiss nationality in 1901 and therefore did not have to join the army, as Switzerland didn't take sides in the war. 他在1901年加入瑞士国籍,因此可以免于参军,因为瑞士是中立国。 [P4/B16]

take sides (with sb.) 意为“支持(某人)偏袒(某人)”,相当于 **take the side of sb.**。如:

I'm sorry, but I'm not taking sides on this one. 对不起,在这点上我不同意。

We're careful not to take sides in order not to get into trouble. 为了不惹麻烦,我们小心不偏袒任何一方。



【语法点评】

名词性从句作主语

What he wanted to see was an end to all the armies of the world. 他所希望的是取消世界上所有的军队。

What he wanted to see 是名词性从句作主语。由 **what, whatever, whoever** 等连接代词引导的主语从句,不可以用 **it** 作形式主语。如:

Whoever breaks the rule will be punished. 无论是谁,只要违犯规定就要受到惩罚。

What should be done has already been done. 该做的都已经做了。

由 **that** 引导的句子作主语,通常用 **it** 作形式主语,常见句型有:

It's + *adj.* + **that...** (常用形容词有 **clear, possible, true, natural, obvious, strange** 等)。如:

It's true that Chinese team has won 28 gold medals in all. 中国队总共赢了28枚金牌是真的。

It's quite clear that he's made a correct choice. 他的选择是正确的,这一点相当清楚。

It's + 名词词组 + **that...** (常用名词词组有 **a**

pity, a shame, a fact, an honour, good news 等)。如:

It's a pity that you can't come to our party. 你不能参加我们的聚会真是遗憾。

It's + 过去分词 + that... 如:

It's reported that a serious earthquake hit that small town. 据报道,地震袭击了那个小镇。

It's said that he's been abroad, 据说,他出国了。

由连接副词 **when, where, how, why** 或 **whether** 引起的主语从句,可放句首,也可放句后,前面用 **it** 作形式主语。如:

The heavy snow has blocked the road. When the train arrives is uncertain. (= It's uncertain when the train arrives.) 大雪封了道路,火车何时到达无法确定。

Why he was murdered is still a puzzle to us all. (= It's still a puzzle to us all why he was murdered.) 他为什么被谋杀对我们来说是个未解的谜。

Whether he comes or not doesn't matter. (= It doesn't matter whether he comes or not.) 他来不来都不重要。



【巧学妙思】

巧记以-f或-fe结尾的名词变复数

大家知道,以-f, -fe 结尾的可数名词变复数大致有两种方法:一、直接加-s;二、把-f或-fe变为-v再加-es, (有些名词有两种变法)。哪些名词按第一种方法变,哪些名词按第二种方法变呢?其实,我们只需把按第二种方法变的名词记住,这个问题就很容易解决了。

按第二种方法变复数常用的名词有: calf 小牛, elf 小精灵, half 半, knife 刀, leaf 叶子, life 生命, loaf 面包, self 自己, sheaf 捆, shelf 架, thief 贼, wife 妻子, wolf 狼。

为了方便记忆,我们可以将它们编在句子中记:

An aged thief stole a calf. He saw a wolf behind a sheaf. He took out the knife and saved his life. So at home he told his wife to give him a loaf of bread. She said, "Turn over a new leaf."

Elf, self, shelf, now I've got twelve, The last one

is half, I think that's enough.

能力训练



【双基过关】

一、听说能力

I. Listen to the tape and decide which one is closest in meaning to what you hear. (5分)

- A. As a result, he failed in his research and studies.

B. As a result of his research and studies he founded his famous theory.

C. He spent a great deal of energy doing his research and studies.

D. It is difficult to research and study his famous theory.
- A. Many scientists laughed at him, but Einstein didn't mind.

B. Many scientists believed it because his theory proved to be correct.

C. Many scientists wouldn't believe it, which didn't prevent him going on with his research work.

D. Many scientists supported him so that Einstein still stuck to his theory.
- A. The country took either side in the war.

B. The country was on the side of the two in the war.

C. The country took both sides in the war.

D. The country did not take sides in the war.
- A. He had to prove his work to other scientists; this was difficult.

B. The difficulty was how he could arrive there on time.

C. The difficulty for him was how he could get so much money.

- D. One difficult question was how he could work out the answers.
5. A. He had come to Switzerland in 1901.
B. He had come to a city of Switzerland in 1901.
C. He had taken Swiss nationality in 1901.
D. He had become a seaman of Switzerland in 1901.

II. Listen to the tape and fill in the blanks according to what you hear. (5分)

"Wars and killings usually lead to poverty and hunger. While 6 brings development and prosperity," said 7 Zhang at a national conference. He said: If there is no peace, there will be no development. In my 8 different nations should respect and help each other. 9 the leading industrial countries should help the developing countries and 10 the people's life.

III. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the questions. (5分)

11. Who is rude to Susan?
A. David. B. David's boss.
C. Susan's boss. D. Susan's brother.
12. What is Susan now?
A. Teacher. B. Dancer.
C. Student. D. None of the above.
13. What is Susan going to do?
A. She is going to open a dancing school.
B. She is going to run a dancing school.
C. She is going to leave her job.
D. She is going to find a new job.
14. What is David going to be?
A. A dance trainer.
B. A high school teacher.
C. A dancer.
D. A boss of a store.
15. David _____.
A. hasn't reached the top yet
B. doesn't like his present job
C. can't bear any dogs
D. isn't very successful

16. Young people are often compared _____ the sun in the morning.
A. by B. to C. with D. in
17. We should never _____ ourselves with book knowledge only.
A. content B. be content
C. make D. fill
18. Too much work and too little rest often _____ to illness.
A. comes to B. looks forward
C. leads D. sticks
19. Einstein _____ to his theory and never gave it up.
A. led B. got
C. turned D. stuck
20. My grandfather is _____ to live quietly in the country.
A. content B. pleasant
C. helpful D. advanced
21. —Do you find _____ hard to go on with your new classmates?
—Not at all. They are all friendly and helpful to me.
A. it B. whether it
C. that D. you
22. —Are you _____ the young man?
—Yes. He will be a good teacher in the future.
A. worried about B. angry with
C. fond of D. afraid of
23. The explosion blew out all the windows, _____ was its force.
A. such B. so C. that D. there
24. It is said that the boy is hard to _____.
A. get along B. getting along with
C. get on with D. getting on
25. _____ we'll have a meeting has not been decided yet.
A. Which B. Whether C. What D. If
26. What _____ the doctors most was that they could not find the cause of the disease.
A. astonished B. puzzled
C. surprised D. amused
27. _____ leaves the room last ought to turn off

二、思辨能力

IV. 单项选择 (15分)

the lights.

- A. Anyone B. Person
C. Whoever D. Who

28. It appears to me _____ they've found the main difference between the two materials.

- A. as if B. what
C. because D. that

29. Einstein's theory was of great value but hard _____ at that time.

- A. to be accepted B. to accept
C. to receive D. to be received

30. What human right _____ quite clear.

- A. is B. is is C. are D. was

V. 句型转换 (10 分)

31. A. Einstein had some difficulty in proving his scientific ideas.

B. The _____ for Einstein was _____ he could prove his scientific ideas.

32. A. The professor preferred to spend the rest of his life in the country.

B. The professor was _____ spend the rest of his life in the country.

33. A. But Einstein stuck to his theory and went on with his research.

B. Einstein didn't _____ his theory and continued his research.

34. A. A new hospital was reported to have been built there.

B. _____ was reported that a new hospital _____ been built there.

35. A. When you arrive there, they will have gone.

B. _____ the _____ you arrive, they will have gone.

VI. 完形填空 (25 分)

At one time Einstein travelled all over the United States 36 lectures. He travelled 37, and soon become quite 38 with the driver.

The driver always 39 Einstein's lecture, 40 the greatest scientist gave again and again. One day he told Einstein that he 41 the lecture so well that he was sure he could give it 42. Einstein smiled and said, "Why 43 give them lecture for me next time?" The driver 44.

That evening, both of them went along to the 45. 46 there had seen Einstein before. As the driver 47 on the stage everybody clapped (拍手). Then he began the lecture seriously. Sure enough, he 48 make a single mistake. It was a great success, and when it was over, people clapped 49. Then he started to 50, shaking hands 51 everybody. 52 Einstein followed a few steps behind.

Just before they got to the door, a man 53 them and asked the driver a very difficult question. The driver 54 carefully. Of course, he did not 55 a thing, but he nodded 56 he did. When the man stopped 57, the driver said that he thought the question was very 58 but really quite simple. In fact, 59 show how simple it really was, he would 60 his driver to answer it!

36. A. giving B. receiving

C. listening to D. hearing

37. A. by car B. by bike

C. on foot D. by train

38. A. famous B. strange

C. friendly D. unknown

39. A. listened to B. heard

C. talked D. heard of

40. A. that B. which

C. when D. where

41. A. gave B. found

C. held D. noticed

42. A. for him B. for himself

C. themselves D. himself

43. A. not B. no

C. don't D. can't you

44. A. asked B. replied

C. agreed D. disagreed

45. A. station B. lecture hall

C. concert D. classroom

46. A. Nobody B. Everybody

C. Anybody D. One of them

47. A. took his place B. took place

C. took place of him D. instead of him

48. A. did B. did not

C. could not D. might

49. A. again B. now and again

- C. once again D. again and again
50. A. stand up B. smile
C. leave D. speak
51. A. for B. to
C. with D. by
52. A. when B. while
C. because D. as
53. A. stopped B. found
C. recognized D. caught
54. A. watched B. waited
C. listened D. answered
55. A. understand B. ask
C. make D. stop
56. A. like B. if
C. though D. as though
57. A. walking B. nodding
C. talking D. listening
58. A. interested B. interesting
C. difficult D. valuable
59. A. so that B. so as to
C. in order to D. so that to
60. A. tell B. ask
C. ask for D. turn for

三、读写能力

VII. 阅读理解 (20 分)

A

Emma Willard (1787—1870) was an American pioneer educator. In her time colleges and universities were for men, and women were not permitted to attend. Emma received advanced education at home from her father and became a school teacher at twenty. She continued to teach at school for several years after her marriage, then began offering college lessons in her home to women students. Later she founded a school in New York State, which was the first school of higher education in the U.S. for women. Emma Willard also tried to persuade New York State to pass a law to allow women to attend public colleges and universities, though that did not come about until after her death. Some years later people remembered her for

her life-long efforts and elected her to the U.S. Hall of Fame (荣誉) in 1905.

61. During Emma Willard's life time, women in the U.S. _____.
- A. were not allowed to receive higher education
B. went to separate colleges and universities
C. started to enjoy equal rights to education
D. began to fight for the right to higher education
62. In what way did Emma's father help her to do what she did?
- A. He allowed her to run a school at home.
B. He urged her to become a school teacher.
C. He taught her college lessons himself
D. He sent her to college.
63. Choose the right order of the events given in the passage.
- a. New York State granted women the right to attend public colleges and universities.
b. The first women's school of higher education was set up.
c. Emma Willard died.
d. Emma Willard ran classes in her home.
e. Emma Willard began teaching at school.
f. Emma Willard was elected to the Hall of Fame.
- A. c, d, e, b, f, a B. d, e, a, c, b, f
C. d, e, a, b, f, c D. e, d, b, c, a, f
64. What do you suppose the U.S. Hall of Fame is?
- A. It is a building set up in memory of the great people of the U.S.
B. It is grand hall where honored people receive prizes from the U.S. government.
C. It is a place where honored people in the U.S. are buried.
D. It is house of representatives to which respected people are elected.
65. Which of the following best explains why Emma Willard was an important person?
- A. She was the first American woman to get a college education.
B. She was the first American woman to become a college teacher.
C. She fought for equal rights for women in the U.S.
D. She was the first American woman to be elected to the U.S. Hall of Fame.

- D. She was a pioneer in winning higher education for women in the U.S.

B

Jack London was a famous American writer. He was born on January 12, 1876 in San Francisco, California. His family was very poor and Jack had to leave school to make money. He worked hard at many different jobs.

Later, Jack returned to school, but he didn't stay. He wrote, "Life and pocketbook (袖珍书) were both too short."

In 1897, he went to Alaska to find gold. Instead, he found ideas there for his books and stories. He returned home and started to write. His writing were successful, and he became rich and famous in his twenties.

Jack London was not a happy man, however. In poor health, he died in 1916. He was only 40.

66. As a child, Jack had to leave school because _____.

- A. he didn't like books
B. he wanted to find gold
C. he was often ill
D. his family was poor

67. How old was he when he went to Alaska?

- A. 21 B. 40 C. 12 D. 20

68. He went to Alaska in order to _____.

- A. see the beautiful sights there
B. visit his friends there
C. find gold
D. find ideas for his story

69. What did he find in Alaska?

- A. Gold.
B. Ideas for his writing.
C. Books and stories.
D. Rich and famous people.

70. What made him become rich then?

- A. The gold he found in Alaska.
B. His successful writings.
C. Working hard at many different jobs.
D. His poor health.

VIII. 书面表达(15分)

举世闻名的伟大的科学家爱因斯坦一生功

绩显著,生前留有遗愿:去世后后事简办,遗体火化,大脑留作科学研究,骨灰撒进家乡附近的河里,并要求人们不要瞻仰其旧居。

这位伟大的科学家于1955年4月17日午夜在一家医院与世长辞,消息于次日中午公布,但不允许记者来访,不提供有关细节。

请根据以上提示,写一篇短文,简要叙述爱因斯坦忠于科学、后事简办的情况。

要求:

1. 短文需含以上要点。
2. 字数100—120之间。

参考词语:

火化: cremate

细节: detail

瞻仰: call at and salute

贡献: contribution



【必会习语】

1. compare notes 交换意见, 谈论
2. try to do sth. 努力做; 尽力做
3. fight for 为……而战
4. each other 互相, 相互
5. used to do sth. 过去常常做某事
6. by the time 到……为止
all by oneself 完全独立地
7. get along with… 进展; 与……相处
8. be content to do sth. 愿意做……
9. go on with sth 继续(做)某事
10. lead to 导致; 导向
11. at the end of 在……末; 在……的尽头
12. ask for 要求; 请求; 询问; 要

13. be fond of 喜欢
14. set off 出发;启程
15. put on 上演;穿上;戴上
16. pay attention to 注意
17. set up 成立;建立
18. work out 算出;解决
19. at that time 在那时
20. stick to 坚持
21. take sides (in) 站在……一边
22. in one's spare time 在……业余时间
23. grow up 长大
24. pay for 付……之代价
25. manage to do sth. 设法做到
26. provide...with... 供给;供应
27. live on 继续活着;以……为生
28. do a word puzzle 做猜字游戏



【拔高挑战】

1. [1992 年高考题]

the 2000 Olympic Games will be held in Beijing is not known yet.

- A. Whenever B. If C. Whether D. That

答案为 C。Whether 引导主语从句。If 虽然有“是否”之意,但它不能引导主语从句。而 A、D 则不符合语意。

2. [1996 年高考题]

_____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.

- A. If B. Whether C. That D. Where

答案为 B。

3. [1992 年高考题]

It worried her a bit _____ her hair was turning grey.

- A. while B. that C. if D. for

答案为 B。该题考查主语从句。句首的 it 是形式主语,that 引导的从句才是句子的真正主语。

4. [1996 年高考题]

_____ we can't get seems better than _____ we have.

- A. What; what B. What; that
C. That; that D. That; what

答案为 A。该题考查主语从句。what 引导主语从句同时在从句中作 get 和 have 的宾语。

Unit 14 Satellites

知识精讲



【重点难点】

1. **So far as I know, it's free.** 就我所知,这是免费的。 [P7/T10]

so far as/as far as 意为“就……而言”。如:

As far as I know, the weatherman has repeated there's a sandstorm this week. 就我所知,天气预报员反复强调这周有沙尘暴。

So far as she is concerned, she cannot afford such an expensive dress. 就她而言,她买不起如此昂贵的衣服。

as far as 还作“达至,一直到”解。例如:

We walked **as far as** the village where we used to live. 我们一直走到了我们曾住过的小村庄。

2. **These are folded up inside the satellite.** 它们被折叠装在卫星内部。 [P8/B10]

fold vt. 意为“折叠”,强调“包起来”时,后加 up。如:

He **folded the box up** in a piece of cloth. 他用一块布把那个盒子包起来。

Would you please **fold it up**? 您能给我包一下吗?

Folding tables take up less space when they are not used. 折叠桌子不用时占据空间较小。

Mr May stood at the school gate, **folding his arms**. 梅先生双臂交叉站在校门口。

它的反义词是 **unfold**, 意为“打开,展现”。

如:

Help me **unfold the parcel**. 帮我打开这个包裹。

The beautiful West Lake **unfolded** before us. 美丽的

西湖展现在我们面前。

3. **Once the satellite goes into its orbit round the earth, the panels are unfolded in order to catch the sunshine.** 一旦卫星进入环绕地球的轨道,帆板就打开来吸收阳光。 [P8/B9]

once conj. 引导一个状语从句,句中不用将来时,只用一般时或完成时。如:

Once you make a promise, you must try to keep it. 一旦许下诺言,就要信守诺言。

Once we have collected enough money, we can send him to a good hospital. 一旦我们得到足够的钱,我们就可以把他送进一家好医院。

once adv. 用于下面的短语。如:

at once 立刻

once upon a time 从前

all at once 突然

once more 再一次

once in a while 偶尔,有时

4. **It is therefore possible to say not only what the weather is like at present, but also what is likely to happen in the next day or two.** 因此,不仅能报告当日的天气如何,而且可以预报未来一两天的天气情况。 [P9/T2]

likely 与 **possible** 都表示“可能的”,不同的是 **likely** 可用事物或人作主语,而 **possible** 只用事物作主语。如:

It's possible/likely to complete the job on time. 按时完成任务是可能的。

It's possible/likely that the problem of pollution will be solved, if we try hard. 如果我们尽力的话,污染问题可能会解决。

We're likely to beat Class 1 this time. 这次我们可能会打败1班。

5. **Today there are more than 100 nations in this group and dozens of satellites have been put into space.** 今天这个小组已拥有 100 多个成员国,数

十枚卫星已被送入太空。 [P10/T9]

dozen *n.* 意为“一打”，单复同形，尤其在基数词后。如：

We need two dozen eggs. 我们需要 24 个鸡蛋。

You have so many eggs, I just want a dozen of them.

你有那么多鸡蛋，我只要一打。

另外 **dozens of + 名词复数**，意为“几十，许多”。如：

Recently, dozens of buildings have been built. 近来数十栋楼房拔地而起。

We've been to the park dozens of times, I don't feel like going there this time. 我们已经去过那个公园多次了，这次我不想去了。

6. They're being used more and more to collect information about space, to carry out experiments and to send the information back to research centers on the earth. 它们正在被越来越多地用来收集太空信息，进行试验并将信息送回地球上的研究中心。 [P10/B6]

carry out 意为“施行，执行”。如：

When do you think we'll carry out the new plan? 你认为我们什么时候执行新计划？

Once you make a promise, you must carry it out. 一旦许下诺言，就必须履行诺言。



【语法点评】

定语从句

①是否加介词？

试比较：

The factory which we visited last week produces particular paper for newspapers. 我们上周参观的工厂生产一种特定的新闻纸。

The factory in which about 300 workers work has a long history. 有 300 位工人的那家工厂已有很长的历史了。

②加哪个介词？

Do you know the teacher, with whom the headmaster shook hands just now? 你认识那位老师吗？就是那位跟校长握手的老师。

Do you know the teacher, to whom Mr Li talked? 你认识那位老师吗？与李老师说话的那位老师。

Do you know the teacher, about whom they're talking. 你认识那位老师吗？就是他们正在谈论的那一位。



【巧学妙思】

分析词义，有助理解

在中学英语课本中，出现了一些词形相同而词义不同的词，它们似乎风马牛不相及，但若知道它们的过去，分析词义，也许能帮助理解和记忆。

1. $\begin{cases} \text{second}^1 \text{ 秒} \\ \text{second}^2 \text{ 第二} \end{cases}$

钟表的“小时”第一次被分成六十等分时，所划分的单位称为“small parts”或称为“minutes”。把“分钟”再细分，划出更小的等分，中世纪拉丁语就叫做“second parts”，后来 second^1 被借到英语中来称为“秒”。英语中的 second^2 与拉丁语词义有点关系，其意思是“following, coming, next, after”。既然“秒”是第二次等分时间时产生的单位，那么“第二”和“秒”在词义上不是有一定的联系吗？

2. $\begin{cases} \text{long}^1 \text{ adj. 长的} \\ \text{long}^2 \text{ vi. 渴望} \end{cases}$

long^1 它的词义在英语中从古至今一直在沿用， long^2 原意是“to grow longer”。当我们非常想要某样东西时，时间好像很少似的，它解释了这两个古老的英语词汇之间的基本词义差别，同时，我们也可以看出在“长久”这一时间概念上，它们是有相通之处的。

3. $\begin{cases} \text{pupil}^1 \text{ n. 小学生} \\ \text{pupil}^2 \text{ n. 瞳孔} \end{cases}$

pupil^1 都来源于拉丁语。 pupil^1 是经法语转入英语中来的，它的原意是“孤儿，受监护的人”，后来成了“小学生”； pupil^2 的词义是这样来的：当两个人相视时，各自都能看见对方眼睛里有一个映出自身微小的人像，它称为“瞳孔”。无论是“小学生”，还是能映出微小人像的“瞳孔”，它们都和“小”的概念密切相关。

能力训练



【双基过关】

一、听说能力

I. Listen to the tape and choose the one you hear. (5 分)

1. A. so far as B. so long as
C. before long D. how long
2. A. carry on B. carry about
C. carry out D. break out
3. A. put away B. put down
C. put out D. put off
4. A. send up B. send away from
C. send out D. hand out
5. A. get to B. get in
C. get into D. get out

II. Listen to the tape and tell whether the sentences are true or false, then fill in the missing words. (10 分)

6. John decided to go south because he was out of work and had no money.
7. He had heard that there were more jobs to be found in southern England.
8. He bought a ticket and went by train.
9. A man who was sitting beside him in the train had asked him for his money.
10. John was trembling because he was afraid of the man's gun.
11. It was very _____ to find jobs in the north-east of England.
12. He decided to go _____ to the south of the country.
13. It was _____ to find work.
14. I haven't got a _____.
15. I haven't even got a _____.

二、思辨能力

III. 单项填空 (15 分)

16. Could you _____ between the two words?
A. talk about the difference
B. say the difference
C. tell differences
D. tell the difference
17. She felt like _____ something when she came to.
A. eat B. to eat
C. eating D. to be eating
18. The car is running _____ a speed of fifty miles an hour.
A. by B. with C. at D. on
19. The book is of no use now, _____ it away.
A. give B. send
C. go D. put
20. —How about a drink?
—I _____ have something to eat.
A. 'd better B. feel like
C. 'd like D. 'd rather
21. —What's the weather like tomorrow?
—_____ fine tomorrow.
A. It's like to be
B. It's likely
C. It's likely to be
D. It's likely to being
22. It's often easier to make plans than to _____ them out.
A. find B. carry
C. make D. work
23. _____ I know, he was brought up by his aunt in a small mountain village.
A. Since B. No matter how
C. So far as D. That
24. She is tired, _____ she will make another test.
A. still but B. and yet
C. but also D. but still
25. Hurry up, _____ you'll be late for school.
A. and B. but C. or D. so

26. —Do you know that the flower show is _____
for the first three days?
—Really? I'll be _____ this afternoon.
Let's go to the show together.
A. no cost; free B. not paid; busy
C. free; busy D. free; free
27. Suddenly I saw an old cave, _____ stood on
old goat.
A. in front of the cave
B. in front of that
C. in front of which
D. in front of it
28. I'll never forget the day _____ I went to
school at the age of six.
A. during which B. by which
C. at that time D. when
29. Computers _____ the students learn their
lessons.
A. are used to helping
B. used to help
C. are used to help
D. used to helping
30. Whom would you like _____ with you,
George or me?
A. have go B. to have go
C. have to go D. have gone

IV. 单句改错(10分)

31. The harder you work, the greater progress you make.
32. Two dozens of his books are all on science.
33. Once seeing, she will never be forgotten.
34. They are too young to tell the good and the bad.
35. We took a photo of a rocket, the length of it was about 30 metres.
36. We have made a rule to get up early and go to bed early.
37. There is no such a book in the bookshop.
38. The police tried to find out the cause of the fire broke last night.
39. Before she went abroad she spent as much time as she could practise speaking English.
40. Under the help of the teacher, I have made great progress in English.

V. 介词填空(5分)

41. The pencil _____ which he was writing broke.
42. At last there was something _____ which he could write home.
43. The picture, _____ which he paid \$1,000, was once owned by a famous painter.
44. Would you tell us, Mr. White, _____ whom you were writing a letter just now?
45. The time _____ which each control signal is sent is carefully controlled by the computer "clock".

VI. 完形填空(20分)

It was July 1976. An unmanned spaceship, Viking One, had arrived at Mars (火星).

On July 20th, the spaceship 46 . Part of it continued toward a landing on the planet. It fell 47 through the late afternoon Mars' sky.

Forty kilometres above the planet, the thin 48 began to slow its fall. Six kilometers above the planet, a big parachute (降落伞) opened. The landing craft fell more slowly. Then, three rocket engines 49 . And the landing craft set down 50 on the surface.

51 in the Viking One Lander immediately sent a message to the earth. It said: "I am here. I am down safely. I am beginning my work."

The message 52 at the speed of light. It took twenty minutes to reach the earth, more than three hundred twenty million kilometers 53 . Scientists and engineers at the control center 54 .

Moments later, television receivers in the control center began to 55 the first pictures from Viking One. People at the center could see the feet of the landing craft sitting firmly on the 56 soil of Mars. Those pictures were our first 57 look at the planet. They showed a red surface, full of rocks, with no sign of 58 . It was our first look at a planet that is full of surprises, mysteries and promise.

Viking One was launched toward Mars in August, 1975. The spaceship had two 59 : an orbiter and a lander. The orbiter would circle 60 Mars. It would take pictures of Mars' surface. It would 61 the atmosphere.